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THE COLLEGIATE CHAPTER
OF
THE ROYAL HOSPITAL OR FREE CHAPEL
OF
Saint Katharine near the Tower
IN ITS RELATION TO
THE CHURCH IN THE EAST OF LONDON.

PRINTED FOR PRIVATE CIRCULATION.

LONDON:
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AT a MEETING of the CLERGY of the DEANERY
of STEPNEY, held at the RECTORY, LIMEHOUSE,
on TUESDAY, January 17th, 1865,

It was Resolved unanimously,

“That a Committee be appointed to inquire whether
“any steps can be taken for repairing the loss sus-
“tained by the Church in East London in the
“removal of the Ancient Hospital of St. Katharine
“near the Tower.”

The following Clergymen were elected to serve
on the Committee:—

The Rev. E. R. JONES, Rector of Limehouse, and Rural Dean.

G. H. MCGILL, Incumbent of Christ Church,
St. George's in the East.

R. H. ATHERTON, Incumbent of St. James's,
Ratcliffe.

BRENCHLEY KINGSFORD, Rector of Shadwell.

T. RICHARDSON, Incumbent of St. Matthew's,
St. George's in the East.

C. R. HOLMES, Incumbent of St. Michael's, Bromley.

F. SIMCOX LEA, Incumbent of Trinity Church,
Stepney, *Secretary.*

At a MEETING of the COMMITTEE, held
at the RECTORY, LIMEHOUSE, on THURSDAY,
February 9th, 1865, the following PRELIMINARY
STATEMENT was read and adopted:—

The principal Authorities from which the facts contained in this Statement have been derived are :—

Newcourt's *Repertorium*.

Dugdale's *Monasticon*.

Malcolm's *London*.

Dr. Ducarel's Account of St. Katharine's Hospital, published in Nichols' Collection, "Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica."

Nichols' (J. B.) Account of St. Katharine's Hospital, 1824.

The St. Katharine's Docks Act, 1825.

Hutchinson's *History of Durham*.

The Times Newspaper, 1824 and 1825.

To the courtesy of Thomas Duffus Hardy, Esq., and Alfred Kingston, Esq., of the Public Record Office, the Committee are indebted for much valuable assistance and information.

** Additional particulars have been obtained, since the statement of the Committee was in type, from the Report of the Charity Commissioners on St. Katharine's Hospital. (Reports, 32—Part II. pp. 860—878.) See Appendix A.

THE
ROYAL HOSPITAL OR FREE CHAPEL
OF
ST. KATHARINE NEAR THE TOWER.

ST. KATHARINE'S HOSPITAL, in the Regent's Park, is supposed by many persons to be a college of noble charity, differing only from Hampton Court in a certain clerical tinge belonging to it. It is thought, in fact, to be a kind of aristocratic Almshouse for the support by Royal bounty of certain well-born persons of narrow means.

It is indeed generally known that this Hospital was removed from the neighbourhood of the Tower in the reign of George IV. and that its ancient site is now covered by the St. Katharine's Docks; but beyond this the popular knowledge of the subject does not extend.

The buildings in the Regent's Park consist of a Chapel, with small schools and Chapter-house annexed, on the eastern side of an open quadrangle, of which the northern and southern sides are formed by two blocks of residential houses,

three in each, with two lodges. On the western side, separated by the road, is a good house, with a garden and shrubbery, known till lately as Sir Herbert Taylor's Villa, but now called St. Katharine's Lodge. This house is the Residential House of the Master, who lets it; the other houses are those of the three Brothers and the three Sisters; and some of these also are let. The Chapter also let some of the pews in the Chapel of the Hospital; but they profess only to let enough to defray the expenses of Divine Worship. It will be seen that in the old Collegiate Church the expenses of Divine Worship were defrayed (p. 28) out of the revenues of the Foundation. The Beadswomen do not now, as the Charter of Foundation directs, reside in the Hospital.

The ancient Hospital which these buildings represent has passed almost entirely out of mind and memory. Very few persons know that the Foundation is really an important and venerable Religious House, and that its members form “the oldest Ecclesiastical Community now existing in England.” (Nichols’ Account, Preface and p. 34.)

Under the head of “Collegiate Chapters” in the Clergy List for 1865 (p. 276), are contained the names of the following Corporations:—

1. Brecon.
2. Middleham.
3. St. Katharine’s Hospital.

4. Southwell.
5. Westminster.
6. Her Majesty's Free Chapel of St. George at Windsor.
7. Heytesbury.

To which in the Clergy List for 1841 were added Manchester, which is now a Cathedral Establishment, and Wolverhampton, of which the Deanery has been merged in the Rectory of the Collegiate Church. We subjoin the particulars given of the Chapter of St. Katharine's Hospital in the Clergy Lists of 1865 and 1841.

1865.

Visitor, The QUEEN.

Master, Hon. William Ashley.

Brethren, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Rev. G. T. Hudson, M.A.} \\ \text{Rev. J. H. Glover, M.A.} \\ \text{Rev. J. G. H. Hill, M.A.} \\ \text{Miss Wilson.} \end{array} \right.$
Sisters, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Miss Northey.} \\ \text{Miss S. A. Hildyard.} \end{array} \right.$

Chaplain, Rev. William Hayes, M.A.

Chapter Clerk, John Secker, Esq.

1841.

Visitor, The Queen Dowager.

Master, Hon. William Ashley Cowper.

Brethren, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Rev. R. W. Baxter, B.D.} \\ \text{Rev. Geo. F. L. Nicolay, M.A.} \\ \text{Rev. John Wightman, M.A.} \end{array} \right.$

Chaplain, Rev. — Parker.

Chapter Clerk, John Secker, jun., Esq.

Commissary, —

The Ecclesiastical Patronage of the Chapter (Clergy List, 1865) is—

Kingsthorpe, P.C. Northampton	£700
St. Peter, R. with Upton, C. Northampton . .	375
Quarley, R. Hants	289

all these Benefices having Houses of Residence.

The Senior Brother, the Rev. G. T. Hudson, is Rector of Harthill, Yorkshire, value 620*l.* with House of Residence.

The Second Brother, the Rev. J. H. Glover, holds the Chapter Living of Kingsthorpe, Northamptonshire.

The Junior Brother, the Rev. J. G. H. Hill, is British Consular Chaplain at Dieppe.

The Brothers are required by the Statutes of the Hospital to be in residence during a certain period in every year.

“The business of this House is transacted in “Chapter by the Masters, Brothers, and Sisters, “and it is singularly remarkable that the Sisters “have therein a vote equally with the Brothers ; “and that no business can be done there without “the votes of four of the members, one at least of “which must be a Sister. The other officers of “this house are elected by a majority of votes, “and their patents confirmed under the Chapter-“seal.” (Nichols, p. 36.) The Beadswomen are usually nominated by the Master.

From the public sources of information open to us we have been enabled to ascertain, beyond

doubt, the distinctly Ecclesiastical character of this Chapter, and of the purposes for which the Hospital was founded and endowed. In the words of a petition presented to Cecil, Secretary of State to Queen Elizabeth, by the inhabitants of the Precinct of St. Katharine, at a time when the revenues of the Hospital were in serious danger of alienation by the existing Master :—

“ We say that the true use of the gift of the
“ same Hospital was to the Divine Service of
“ God, a free, pure, and perpetual alms.”

St. Katharine’s Hospital was originally founded and endowed by Matilda, wife of King Stephen, in 1148, for a Master, Brethren and Sisters, and Almspeople, in pure and perpetual alms, to secure the repose of two of her children, Baldwin and Matilda, who were buried either in the Church of the Hospital (Nichols), or more probably (see Ducarel) in that of the Priory of the Holy Trinity, Aldgate. From this Priory the Queen purchased the site; and she gave to it the perpetual custody of the Hospital. The custody appears to have been abused by the Priory, one of the Canons of which held the Mastership of the Hospital in the reign of Henry III.

Queen Eleanor, as Queen Consort, was then Patroness; and she, with the advice and assistance of Fulke Basset, Bishop of London, and his successor in the See, alienated the custody of the Hospital. But the Prior and Convent did not yield until after a long and obstinate contest,

in which they were powerfully supported by Pope Urban IV.

The suit against the Priory was commenced in 1255 ; and in 1273, Queen Eleanor, then a widow, refounded the Hospital and established it on its present basis. Her Charter of Foundation is for a Master, Three Brethren, and Three Sisters, Ten Beadswomen, and Six poor Scholars. The Queens of England were to nominate the Master, Brothers, and Sisters, on all vacancies; the Beadswomen were to be maintained by the Hospital, to lodge within it, and to pray for the Foundress, &c.; the Scholars were to be maintained and to assist in Divine Service ; and the Foundation was for the repose of the souls of King Henry III. the Foundress, her ancestors, and the faithful.

In successive reigns endowments were given to the Hospital, advowsons bestowed on it, and Chantries founded by Royal and other benefactors ; and it was known as “The Royal Hospital “ or Free Chapel of St. Katharine near the Tower “ of London.”

“ The Queens Consorts of England are by law “ the perpetual Patronesses of this Hospital, “ which is considered as part of their dower. “ They nominate the Master, Brothers, and “ Sisters : and may increase or lessen their “ number, remove them, alter any statutes, or “ make new ones, at pleasure : for their power “ here is unlimited.

“ When there is no Queen Consort, the King

“ nominates the Master, Brothers, &c. *pro hac vice*. But the Queen Dowager hath no power or jurisdiction when there is a Queen Consort.”
 (Nichols, p. 35.)

The authority of the Queen Dowager, however, continues when there is no Queen Consort; as is shown by the fact that Queen Adelaide retained the patronage till her death during the present reign.

Queen Philippa, wife of Edward III. gave to the Hospital a new and important Charter, which remains in force. In this Charter it is distinctly provided that the Master and all the Brethren must be in Priest’s Orders; and a Charter of Henry VI. recited in one given by Queen Elizabeth, recognises them all as spiritual persons.

The Hospital acquired Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction within its Precinct. This Precinct became very populous, and was inhabited chiefly by seafaring men, and by refugees from Calais and Flanders. The jurisdiction was exempt and peculiar, and the Hospital was in no way subject to the Bishops of London.

In the Ecclesiastical changes under Henry VIII. the revenues of the Hospital were preserved. It was valued with other Religious Houses for suppression, but it was not suppressed, owing, it is supposed, to the influence of Anne Boleyn, who, as Queen Consort, was Patroness at the time.

And as the Hospital retained its revenues, so

also it retained, as a Royal Peculiar, its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction and its Spiritual Court. This Court continued in existence till the removal of the Hospital in 1825, and the rights of the Commissary who presided in it were carefully preserved in the Act which authorized the sale of the Hospital property. There is nothing in the Act to show that the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction was destroyed ; nor does it appear to have formally ceased to exist till all Peculiars in the Diocese of London were abolished from January 1st, 1846, by an Order in Council made under 6 and 7 William IV. c. 77, s. 10.

The Judge of the Court was a Commissary and Official Principal. His style and title in 1780 was that of “Commissary and Official of the “peculiar and exempt Jurisdiction of the Col-“legiate Church or Free Chapel of St. Katharine “near the Tower of London.” From the sentence of this Court there was no appeal, except to the King in Chancery. The Commissary and other Officers of the Court were elected by the Chapter : it had a Registrar, ten Proctors, and an Apparitor ; and in it were granted probates of wills, marriage licences, &c. as in other Ecclesiastical Courts.

The Masters of the Hospital were always Priests till the death of Henry VIII. In 1 Edward VI. 1547, Katharine Parr, the Queen Dowager, gave the Mastership to Sir Thomas Seymour, Lord Admiral of England, whom she afterwards married. He was succeeded in 1549

by Sir Francis Fleming, Lieutenant-General of the King's Ordnance, who was appointed by Edward VI. and who surrendered his Patent in 1557.

But in 1554 Queen Mary had appointed to the Mastership Francis Mallet, D.D. her Lord High Almoner. He surrendered his Patent in 3 Elizabeth, 1560 or 1561; and in connexion with this surrender two important documents are in existence.

One of these is an Injunction by the Queen to Sir Edward Warner, Lieutenant of the Tower, for the annexation of the Mastership of the Hospital, on the ground that Dr. Mallet's Patent was illegal, since Sir Francis Fleming had a good Patent for his life given him by Edward VI.

The other is a Petition from Dr. Mallet to the Queen, in which he sets forth the great injury that had been done to the Hospital under the Masterships of Sir Thomas Seymour and Sir Francis Fleming, whom he describes as "mere temporal men," and not Priests according to the Charter. Under Sir Thomas Seymour, he says, the statutes and records had been destroyed; and under the two, all the plate and jewels of the Hospital had been taken away, together with all the moveable property of value, so that he found the Hospital destitute and bare, and had been at great expense himself in restoring it. An aged Sister of the Hospital, who had been in residence for forty years, had furnished him with informa-

tion as to the former rules and management of the Foundation, which otherwise he could not have obtained. He concludes by submitting himself to Her Majesty.

On Dr. Mallet's surrender, Thomas Wilson, Doctor of Law, afterwards a Knight, who was a layman, and Secretary to the Queen, was by her made Master, in 1561. He found however that his Patent was void, because he was not a Priest, according to Queen Philippa's Charter ; and he therefore surrendered it, and obtained in 1563 a new Patent, with a clause *non obstante* ; after which, being established in the Mastership, he proceeded so to deal with the revenues of the Hospital as to call forth from the inhabitants of the Precinct the spirited petition to which we have already referred.

This petition sets forth the nature and purpose of the Foundation, which it shows to have been for Divine Service and for the benefit of the poor, and not for the private emolument of members of the Chapter. It affords the most clear and emphatic contradiction to the popular opinion now current as to the object of the Hospital. The petition succeeded in restraining the Master from further acts of spoliation ; and a few years later he, though still a layman, obtained a grant from the Crown of the Deanery of Durham, which he held till his death in 1581. He was buried in St. Katharine's Church.

The appointments to the Deanery of Durham

at this period afford direct evidence that when the Mastership of St. Katharine's Hospital fell into lay hands, another benefice, undoubtedly spiritual, was by Royal authority conferred on laymen. Wilson's predecessor in the Deanery of Durham had been William Whittingham, a man whose name is well known in the ecclesiastical history of the time. His right to the Deanery under the Foundation of Henry VIII. had been disputed on account of the alleged invalidity of his Orders; but Wilson's right as a layman passed unchallenged, although the Charter required the Dean to be a Priest, of the degree of Doctor or Bachelor of Divinity, or Doctor of Law, and ordered canonical obedience to be paid to him.

Sir Thomas Wilson was succeeded in the Deanery by Dr. Tobias Mathew and Dr. William James, both in Holy Orders, and both subsequently Bishops of Durham. The successor of Dr. James was Adam Newton, a layman and a Scotchman, who obtained from James I. a dispensation to hold the Deanery and a grant of the office, September 27, 1606. He retained the Deanery till 1620, when in consideration of a large sum of money he resigned it, and was about the same time created a Knight and a Baronet. All his successors in the Deanery have been clergymen.

Three years previously to Adam Newton's appointment to the Deanery of Durham, a Patent had been given by James I. confirming the grant of the Mastership of St. Katharine's

Hospital to Julius Cæsar, LL.D. a layman, who having obtained from Queen Elizabeth a Patent of reversion in 1591, had become Master in 1596. On the accession of James I. he had been knighted: and the Queen Consort had given to Sir Julius Cæsar a new Patent of Mastership, July 12, 1603, which was confirmed by the King, August 13, with a *non obstante* clause on account of his not being in Orders.

A clause of exactly the same character is found in the Patent of Mastership granted by George III. in 1819 to Major General Sir Herbert Taylor, who was Master of the Hospital at the time of its removal in 1825.

A copy of this Patent is printed in the Appendix, together with copies of the Patents granted by Queen Elizabeth to Dr. Wilson for the Mastership of St. Katharine's and the Deanery of Durham, and of the Patents of James I. already mentioned. A dispensation to hold the Deanery seems to have been granted to Sir Thomas Wilson by a separate Patent, which we have not seen: but the *non obstante* clause in his Patent of Mastership is very strongly worded:—

“ *Licet ipse idem Thomas Wilson laicus sit, ac
clericali ordine minimé insignitus, sed uxoratus,
et conjugatus, ac etiam bigamus, ac alias bene-
ficiatus, et non sacerdos.* ”

We think therefore that it is plain from the Charters, from the Patents of Mastership, and from the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of the Hospital, that the Master and Brothers are by law

spiritual persons as distinctly as are the Dean and Chapter of any other Collegiate Church. We think that the patronage vested in the Queens Consorts of England for the nomination of the Master, Brothers, and Sisters belongs to them for the same purposes only, and subject to the same limitations, as other Ecclesiastical patronage vested in Royal or in private hands ; and although this Chapter presents the peculiarity of containing female members who have no recognised Ecclesiastical position in the English Church, it must be remembered that the Foundation is a solitary instance of an ancient Religious House which has survived the dissolution of the rest, and is a relic of a time when communities of women had an Ecclesiastical position in England : and also that all the female members of this community were required to devote their time to religious and charitable offices, whether they were Sisters and members of the Chapter, or Beadswomen maintained by the alms of the Hospital.

At the time when the St. Katharine's Docks Bill was first introduced into Parliament, the Master of the Hospital was non-resident, and his house was occupied by the Treasurer and Solicitor, John Virgo, Esq. The Sisters were also non-resident. Of the Brothers we have the following account*, furnished privately to us by the Rev. Plumpton Wilson, Rector of Knaptoft-with-Mowsby, who then held a curacy or chaplaincy in the Hospital :—

“Mr. Nicolay, in constant residence, a most kindhearted man, was truly liberal to all who sought his aid, if he found them deserving. “Mr. Wightman, the next younger Brother, “no less earnest for good and considerate of distress, gave me means of help and sympathy, “especially to those who received Holy Communion in the Church. The eldest of the Brothers was I think far advanced in years, “and took little part in affairs or benefactions.”

The Senior Brother mentioned in the above notice was the Rev. R. W. Baxter, B.D. who was made a Brother in 1792. His father, the Rev. George Baxter, who had been a Brother from 1768 to 1801, is described in his epitaph as having been for “many years a diligent minister of this Precinct, and a valuable member of this Ecclesiastical Society.”

It appears therefore that the Brothers of the Hospital were, up to the time of its removal, and had been for many years previously, performing efficiently their Pastoral functions as the parochial clergy of St. Katharine’s Precinct.

The first introduction of the Docks Bill was in the Session of 1824. On April 2d in that year the Second Reading was carried in the House of Commons by 74 votes against 59: but the Bill was withdrawn in Committee in consequence of the strong opposition offered by the Chapter of the Hospital and the inhabitants of the Precinct, who on its withdrawal illuminated

their houses, June 1, 1824. Mr. Wilson writes, "There was a most strong and strongly expressed feeling against the removal of the Church. By desire of the Master, Mr. Byng, and the Brothers and principal attendants upon the Church, I wrote a letter of remonstrance, which the Master enclosed to several members of the House of Commons."

In the debate on the Second Reading of the Bill in the House of Commons, Sir J. Yorke said that Queen Charlotte had had an interest in the Hospital: and that had she still been living the Dock Company could not have asked for the property.

This statement is confirmed by the following passage, taken from a pamphlet published at Oxford in 1825, in the interest of the London Dock Company:—"Right Honourable and Honourable Members are respectfully requested to bear in mind that the original projectors of the London Docks were deterred from effecting the purchase of the St. Katharine district principally on account of the very great objection which then existed with an Illustrious Personage to the destruction of a sacred edifice, and the appropriation of consecrated ground to mercantile purposes."—*Inexpediency and Impolicy*, pp. 12, 13.

And the strength of feeling among the opponents of the removal may be seen in a letter inserted (as an advertisement) in *The Times* of

April 9th, 1824, the writer of which speaks of the proposed Dock as “now commonly called the “Resurrection Dock.” Those who remember or have heard of the horror in which the “resurrection men” of that time were held will be able to appreciate the force of this expression.

But in 1825 the bill was brought forward again: and, to use Mr. Wilson’s words, “the “immense mercantile influence, and its bearing “upon political issues at a time when parties “came to a near division, prevailed against “ancient and sacred rights.” On Tuesday, Feb. 22d, the Docks Bill was read a second time in the House of Commons by a majority of 118 votes against 30, and it received the Royal assent on June 10th, 1825.

We have found that much misapprehension exists as to the contents of this Act, 6 Geo. IV. c. 105. It is supposed that all the arrangements for the re-establishment of the Hospital in the Regent’s Park were made under its provisions: whereas the constitution of the Hospital places it under the personal jurisdiction of the Queen Consort, and beyond the control of Parliament as regards its administration.

All that this Act did in connexion with the Hospital was (1) to empower incapacitated persons, including Ecclesiastical and Collegiate bodies, to sell certain properties described in the schedules, and (2) to make certain arrangements for the disposal and management of the

property so sold and purchased: a few saving clauses being added in respect of existing rights.

The Act authorized the purchase by the St. Katharine's Dock Company of the whole of the Precinct; it provided for the removal of the dead from the Church and Churchyards at the expense of the Company; it transferred the office of Overseer of the Poor for the Precinct to the Secretary of the Company; and it also transferred the pastoral charge of the few remaining inhabitants of the Precinct, as regards the performance of all rites and offices of the Church, to the Perpetual Curate of Aldgate, to whom the Dock Company were to pay £50 per annum in perpetuity, such payment to be in lieu of all fees for such offices.

The last-named provision is made by section 148 of the Act: and the preamble of this section is important, as reciting the relation then existing between the Clergy of the Hospital and the inhabitants of the Precinct. It is as follows:—

“ And whereas Divine Worship has been here-
“ tofore solemnized in the Collegiate Church and
“ Hospital of Saint Katharine according to the
“ form established by the law of England, and
“ all religious offices, rites, and ceremonies
“ administered and performed to the inhabitants
“ of the Precinct of Saint Katharine by the
“ Brethren of the said Hospital, such Precinct
“ having from time immemorial been considered

“ and deemed extraparochial: and whereas by
“ reason of the removal of the said Collegiate
“ Church for the purpose of constructing the
“ Docks and Works aforesaid, the few remaining
“ inhabitants of the said Precinct can no longer
“ have such offices, rites, and ceremonies ad-
“ ministered and performed to them within the
“ said Precinct as heretofore: and whereas it is
“ requisite,” &c. &c.

It is also important to notice here that by section 152 of the Act, the rights and privileges of the Kings and Queens of England, of the Visitor, of the Master, Brothers and Sisters, Commissary, and other members or officers of the Hospital, are carefully and expressly preserved. And it is clear that the rights of the Commissary are those of the Judge of the Spiritual Court belonging to the Hospital as an exempt and peculiar Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction. It is therefore probable that the Ecclesiastical relation between the Hospital and its Precinct has only ceased by the operation of subsequent public and general acts of the Legislature.

In October, 1825, Divine Service was held, for the last time, in the fine old Collegiate Church. In November, the materials of the Church and of the Hospital and other buildings of the Precinct were advertised for sale, and the work of demolition began at once.

On December 18th, 1825, the first removal of the dead from the Church and Churchyards of

St. Katharine to the Churchyard of St. Dunstan, Stepney, for reinterment, took place. Other removals were made at subsequent times: and the latest appears to have been about the year 1842.

The beautiful tomb of the Duke of Exeter (1447) was removed from St. Katharine's Church, and placed, after restoration, in the new Chapel in the Regent's Park. On its base, below the monumental inscription, is engraved—

“These remains, having been carefully re-
“moved from the original place of interment,
“were deposited in this Chapel; as were those
“of the other persons whose monuments and
“gravestones were transferred to it from the
“Collegiate Church aforesaid.”

With these exceptions, it is probable that nearly, if not quite, the whole of the St. Katharine's dead were reinterred at Stepney; for we are informed that the amount of fees received by the Rector and Churchwardens of Stepney in respect of these interments “may, as a general statement, be estimated at £1,000.”

From the schedule to the Docks Act, the census returns, and other sources, we have collected various particulars relating to the population of the Precinct.

In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 2,652; in 1811, 2,706; in 1821, 2,624 in 465 houses; and in 1831, 72 in 12 houses. In 1841 the return was 96 persons, and in 1851 and 1861,

517 and 208, the last numbers probably representing sailors and others on board vessels in the Docks. In 1864, ten voters for the Tower Hamlets held qualifications within the Precinct.

The whole of the Precinct was the property of the Hospital, and the houses were let on leases, for the renewal of which fines were paid. They were to a great extent sublet by the lessees of the Hospital, and many of the occupiers were of the lowest and most profligate class. There were twenty-three public-houses, most of which appear by their signs to have been frequented by seafaring men, or soldiers from the Tower.

The account of St. Katharine's given by Malcolm in his "London" opens thus: "The "situation of this ancient and respectable Foundation is very unpleasant, surrounded by the "lower class of the community, and bounded on "the east by a filthy Dock named from it." This work was published in 1803. Of the social condition of the Precinct in 1824 Mr. Wilson says, "The population of the near streets and courts was "of so disreputable a character that those who "might be in the greatest want had an aversion "to religious interference, and would rarely make "application to the Clergy of the Church." He adds that the character of the inhabitants was used as an argument by the promoters of the Docks Bill to persuade the Chapter to consent to the removal of the Hospital and the sale of the

property, “on the plea that the worst female society was a great evil to seamen so near their first landing.” We are afraid that the mischief has not been removed by the construction of the Docks, and that the Sisters and Beadswomen, who might have done something to remedy the evil, alone are gone, while “the worst female society” remains.

It is evident, however, that the above description applies only to the inhabitants of a portion of the Precinct. The schedule to the Act and the list of monumental inscriptions in the Church and Churchyard show that a considerable number of the inhabitants occupied a good social position, and that there were many families of respectable tradesmen and persons of the same class residing in St. Katharine’s.

The inhabitants of the Precinct had in 1705 founded a Charity School. This School was distinct from and independent of the Hospital, and at the time of the passing of the Docks Act was in the hands of George Byng, Esq. M.P. and others as Trustees. The Charity Commissioners reported upon it, and their Report is found in their first volume, p. 185. Forty boys and twenty girls were clothed and educated in the school. The Trustees held leases of several houses under the Hospital, which they sublet, and thus obtained part of their income: the School-house itself was let by the Hospital rent free. The remainder of the funds of the School

were raised by voluntary contributions, and various legacies and benefactions had accrued to it. The Charity Commissioners report that it had thus become possessed of £1,650 in Government Five per Cent. Securities. This School was one of several in the east of London included in a bequest for the apprenticeship of boys of good character, and for several years past, as at the present time, it has been impossible to comply with the terms of the bequest in this particular case.

For the St. Katharine's Charity School unhappily has ceased to exist. The sum of £1,300, less legal expenses, was by order of the Court of Chancery transferred from the St. Katharine's Trustees to the Trustees of the Schools of St. Botolph without Aldgate: and it is believed that this sum represented the whole of the fund existing in 1825. The Schools now in connexion with the Hospital in the Regent's Park are maintained by the Hospital itself.

The buildings of the Hospital consisted formerly of the Collegiate Church, with the Chapter and Court Rooms: of the Cloisters, containing the Master's house and the houses of the three Brothers: and of residences for the Sisters and Beadswomen. The last-named houses were on the south side of the Church, and were rebuilt in 1695; but they had been taken down previously to 1824, and it does not appear that either the Sisters or the Beadswomen of the

Hospital were in residence when the schedule to the Docks Act was prepared.

Of the revenues of the Hospital we have no detailed information later than that which is afforded by the valuation made in the reign of Henry VIII. when they amounted to £315 14s. 2d. In addition to the London property, the Hospital had manors in Kent, in Hertfordshire, and in other parts of the country; and it had also the advowsons of Quarley, in Hampshire, and of St. Peter's, with Kings-thorpe and Upton, in Northamptonshire. All these manors and advowsons are still the property of the Hospital, but the estates of all the chantries, guilds, &c. annexed to the Foundation passed to the Crown in the reign of Edward VI.

Besides the revenues arising from these sources, there were in the reign of Henry VIII. certain annual payments made to the Hospital out of the Exchequer. These payments were by way of rent for some of the Hospital land which had been taken in a previous reign for the purpose of widening the Tower Ditch. We are not aware whether any such payments are still continued.

In the distribution of the revenues of the Hospital, after care had been taken for the maintenance of Divine Service in the Church, provision was made in the Charters of Foundation and in the Statutes—

1. For the stipends of the Master, Brothers, and Sisters.
2. For the support of the Beadswomen and Scholars.
3. For alms to the poor.

In Ducarel's Appendix, p. 119, a statement of the expenditure is given. It is without date, but belongs to the reign of Elizabeth :—

	£	s.	d.
The clear yearly value is	352	10	1
Payments :—	£	s.	d.
For two Priests to serve the cure	20	0	0
„ three Sisters at £8	24	0	0
„ ten poor Women at £2 5s. 6d.	22	15	0
„ 'petances' (pittances) to poor Women	2	0	0
„ a Clerk to serve the Church	8	0	0
„ Bailiff, yearly	2	0	0
„ Under-Steward, yearly	2	0	0
„ High-Steward, yearly	4	0	0
„ Receiver-General, yearly	6	13	4
„ Tents to the Queen	35	4	0
„ Reparations	6	13	4
„ Reparations and Charges of Church	5	0	0
„ a Learned Counsellor.	2	0	0
	<hr/>		
	140	5	8
So remaineth clear	212	4	5
Whereof is left to the Master to bear out and supply the wants of former charges	12	4	5
	<hr/>		
The remain clear	200	0	0

According to the foregoing statement, the income of the Mastership amounted, after payment of tenths, to four-sevenths of the entire revenues of the Hospital. Assuming the same proportion with reference to the valuation in the King's Books, where the total revenues of the Hospital are given as £315 14*s.* 2*d.* and adding the amount of tenths payable to the King, we are enabled to compare the income attached to the Mastership of St. Katharine's with that of other Ecclesiastical offices as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Mastership of St. Katharine's	200	8	11
Deanery of St. Paul's (Liber Regis) . .	210	12	1
Deanery of Westminster (Liber Regis) .	232	10	0
Deanery of Durham (Liber Regis) . .	266	12	1

The Deanery of Durham, however, was exempt from payment of tenths or first-fruits to the Crown.

The Mastership of St. Katharine's Hospital is thus shown to have been, as a preferment, but little inferior in value to the Deanery of St. Paul's Cathedral or of Westminster Abbey.

The payments to the Brothers and Sisters never seem to have been large. In 1780 it appears, from Dr. Ducarel's account, that “the Brothers had £40 each, the Sisters £20, and “the Beadswomen £8 a year;” and these amounts are given by Nichols as the stipends payable in 1824.

The statement, however, is placed in Dr. Ducarel's Appendix under the date of 1661, and has subjoined to it the sentence following:—"The rest of the revenues and profits " of the estates being known only to the " Masters, Brothers, and Sisters, they divided " them amongst themselves." We have already noticed that the revenues of the Hospital consisted partly of annual rents paid by the lessees, and partly of fines payable on the renewal of the leases.

But there is no doubt that the chief emoluments of the Hospital have been annexed to the Mastership. Stow, in his "Survey of London," remarks, "The Masters of this Hospital " have formerly been of the Clergy, and so " the Foundation seems to require it; but the " considerable benefit accruing to the Masters " hath made it desired and sought for by per- " sons of quality of the Laity; and such have " of latter times enjoyed it." Mr. Wilson estimates the income of the Master in 1824 at about £2,000 a year.

The only officer of the Chapter whose name now appears in the Clergy List is the Chapter Clerk. All the other offices anciently connected with the Foundation seem to have become extinct.

A very distinctive part of the original design of the Hospital was the distribution of alms to the poor. In Queen Eleanor's Charter it is

ordered that, among other annual gifts, one thousand poor people should receive one half-penny each on St. Edmund's Day in every year.

Some such distribution of alms was continued till 1824. Mr. Wilson writes,—“I know that “Mr. Virgo, the Solicitor and Treasurer of the “Hospital, bestowed alms at certain times “beyond the circle of the retainers of the “charity.” These retainers, Mr. Wilson thinks, included six Beadsmen as well as the Beads-women.

The whole of the alms of the Hospital have been lost to the East of London. On whom they are now bestowed we have no means of knowing. We do not advocate the periodical distribution of gifts in money to a privileged set of applicants, but we deeply regret the loss of so valuable a fund for supplying the pressing needs of the deserving East London poor.

Our object in drawing up this paper has been simply to show the relation in which the Foundation of St. Katharine's Hospital has stood in past time to the Church in the East of London. We think that the removal of the Hospital has been a serious loss to the Church, and that had the proposal to construct the Docks been delayed only for twenty years, a new Hospital would at least not have been established in a position so entirely separated from the ancient site. And though we do not

wish, or think ourselves able, to make any suggestions for the reparation of the loss, we would remark in conclusion that at a time when the value of Parochial Mission Women, working under the superintendence of highly educated ladies, is being so widely recognised in the Church, no small interest attaches to a Religious Community which has retained in their integrity, through so many centuries, the venerable Ecclesiastical offices of the Sisters and Beadswomen of St. Katharine's Hospital.

E. R. JONES.

GEO. H. M'GILL.

ROBERT H. ATHERTON.

BRENCHLEY KINGSFORD.

THOS. RICHARDSON.

C. R. HOLMES.

F. SIMCOX LEA.

APPENDIX A.

FROM THE REPORTS OF THE CHARITY COMMISSIONERS.

IN the year 1837, Henry Bertram Gunning, Esq. made a Report to the Charity Commissioners upon the Royal Hospital of St. Katharine in the Regent's Park. The Inquiry was held in April. The Report appears in the Commissioners' Volume XXXII. part II. pp. 860—878, under the date of June 30th, 1837.

After giving a historical account of the Foundation, Mr. Gunning writes, p. 867 :—

“The preceding account of this ancient and interesting Charity has been principally taken from a work published in 1782 by Andrew Cottee Ducarel, LL.D. the then Commissary of the Peculiar and Exempt Jurisdiction of the Free Chapel of St. Katharine. The most important of the charters and documents have been since compared with the originals, and examined copies preserved in the Chapter-room in the Regent's Park.”

REMOVAL OF THE HOSPITAL.

Upon this subject Mr. Gunning says:—

“ In consequence of the Act of Parliament, 6th George IV. c. 105, obtained for this purpose, the Church and all the buildings in the possession of the Charity were removed, and the ancient and valuable monuments, the accumulations of centuries, were transported, at the expense of the Dock Company, to the Regent’s Park, where they have been restored at an enormous expense. Large sums of money have been expended by the Chapter in restoring these monuments, and upon certain ornamental works and improvements about the grounds and buildings, in addition to the large grant by the Company mentioned elsewhere.” (P. 867.)

“ Early in the year 1824, the Chapter of St. Katharine received intimation that certain merchants and shipowners in the City had obtained the sanction of His Majesty’s Government to apply to Parliament for an Act to empower them to construct wet Docks between the Tower and the London Docks, a space which would include the site of the Chapel, Hospital, and entire Precinct of St. Katharine, and the whole of the Chapter Estate in that neighbourhood.

“ The Act of Parliament, however, did not pass till the year 1825, when the Chapter,

“ under the direction of Lord Eldon, then
 “ Chancellor, entered into agreement with the
 “ Directors of the Dock Company for the sale
 “ of the Hospital and Precinct Estate, upon the
 “ receipt under the authority of the Act of the
 “ following sums by way of consideration for
 “ the same, viz.—

“ £125,000 as value of the Precinct Estate.

“ £36,600 to be laid out in building a new
 “ Hospital.

“ £2,000 for the purchase of a site; and
 “ various minor sums as permanent or personal
 “ compensation to certain members and officers
 “ of the Hospital for the loss of fees and emo-
 “ luments which would not arise at a new site.”
 (Pp. 867—8).

“ The compensations to the Master, &c. and
 “ officers of the Hospital, mentioned in the
 “ above agreement, are stated in the Schedule
 “ (p. 868) as follows, viz.—

	£	s.	d.	
The Brothers	2,500	0	0	
The Chapel Clerk	2,000	0	0	
The Sexton	1,400	0	0	
The Bedeswomen	558	6	8	
Sealers and Servants (p. 869).	105	0	0	
The Chapter Clerk	John Secker, Esq. (p. 869)	£2,700	sterling.	
The Bailiff				
The Steward				

This agreement was dated Oct. 17, 1825.

“ The pulpit, font, organ, clock, bells, stalls,
 “ altar railing, monuments, tombstones, &c.

“ in the old Church,” were excepted in the sale of the Hospital; “ and the said Directors “ further agreed to remove and place in the new “ Chapel to be erected the said pulpit, monu- “ ments, &c.” (P. 868).

The Directors further agreed to pay all the “ expenses reasonably expended in surveying, “ mapping, valuing, and obtaining ” the site for the new Hospital, and all lands to be purchased with the £125,000 above-named: to bear all the legal expenses of conveyance, &c. and if necessary to procure at their own cost an Act or Acts of Parliament for establishing the Hospital in its new position. (P. 868).

“ By warrant, dated the 10th of June, 1829, “ under the Royal Sign Manual and the hands of “ three of the Commissioners of the Treasury. . . . “ the said three Commissioners granted to the “ Master, Brothers, and Sisters ” of the Hospital all the land on which the Chapel and other buildings of the Hospital, on the east side of the carriage drive in the Regent’s Park, had been erected and now stand, and also part of the land on the west side of the drive. (P. 871).

By certificate of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, dated also on the 10th of June, 1829, another part of the land on the west side of the drive, where the Master’s house had been erected, passed into the hands of the Hospital. For this land, containing by estimation one acre, an agreement had been made between the Hospital

and the Commissioners that £2,000 should be paid (pp. 871—2) : but it appears that this payment was remitted by the Treasury. For Mr. Gunning's Report proceeds as follows :—

“ In the erection of the Chapel and the rest of the buildings, and in their fitting-up and completion, considerably more than the sum granted for the purpose by the Dock Company has been expended. This was in part unavoidable: their estimates were formed in utter ignorance of the site intended for them. Doubtless under other circumstances, and as the Dock Company was also at the expense of removing all the monuments and materials, the large sum granted would have been found sufficient. But the spot chosen required a style of building much more expensive; and much ornamental work was introduced in order to harmonize with the surrounding objects; and this was also one of the conditions on which the Lords of the Treasury remitted the sum of £2,000 before mentioned.

“ It is said that great difficulties arose in consequence of the nature of the soil: this does not seem to have been calculated upon sufficiently by those whose duty it was to have foreseen and guarded against such accidents. It has been found necessary to expend immense sums in repairing the foundations, which gave way, as was said, in consequence of their imperfect construction in the first instance. The

“ dry-rot has also made considerable progress in
“ the Master’s house and those of the Brothers :
“ which has already caused a large additional
“ outlay. It was necessary to purchase large
“ quantities of gravel and rubbish to endeavour
“ to ameliorate the soil, without much apparent
“ success. The expenditure upon the interior of
“ the Chapel has been profuse. The Exeter
“ monument alone, it was said, cost more than
“ £1,000 to restore and set up again. The well
“ and an ornamental pump were constructed at
“ an expense of many hundred pounds; and when
“ completed it was discovered that the water was
“ totally unfit for use. Furniture for the Chapel
“ cost £700 and upwards. Refitting and tuning
“ the organ, £200. Large sums were expended
“ for the iron railings and walls round the pre-
“ mises, trees and shrubs, the heraldic painter
“ for stained glass, expenses of conveyance and
“ fees to the Crown offices, fees for consecration,
“ and to the Lord Chancellor’s Secretary, &c.
“ These and other expenses of minor importance,
“ and not enumerated, amounted to about
“ £15,000 down to the middle of the year 1833,
“ subsequent to which time, with the exception
“ of some heavy expenses incurred in 1836, on
“ account of the dry-rot, nothing of any magni-
“ tude has occurred in the expenditure.

“ The sum of £36,600, paid by the Dock Com-
“ pany for these purposes, was placed in the
“ bank of Goslings and Sharp, and laid out in

“ Exchequer Bills: which, with the profits,
“ produced £39,643 1s. 7d.

“ Mr. Ambrose Poiner was the Architect em-
“ ployed under the direction of the Board of
“ Works, and he was paid from time to time by
“ the joint order of the Chapter and the Dock
“ Company, upon certificates given quarterly by
“ the Surveyor General.

“ The additional expenses above recited,
“ amounting to upwards of £15,000, were met
“ by the sum of £2,000 remitted by the Treasury,
“ by an accumulation of surplus income, and by
“ the Chapter proportion of the renewal fines,
“ (which is one third of the fines, and which
“ amounted to £3,000 and upwards, accrued
“ since the removal of the Hospital.)” (P. 872).

The sum of £2,000 above mentioned was (p. 869) the purchase money agreed to be paid for a site by the Dock Company: and, thus Mr. Gunning's Report appears to show that the whole of the site occupied by the Hospital in the Regent's Park was given to the Hospital in 1829 as a free grant by the Treasury. The entire site contains about $3\frac{3}{4}$ acres, and the value, according to the price above named, must have been about £7,500.

PROPERTY OF THE HOSPITAL.

Mr. Gunning states (p. 869) that—

“ The £125,000,” paid by the Dock Company,
“ was laid out in the purchase of £158,837 11s. 7d.

“ Three per Cent. Consols. . . . making the
“ annual income of the Hospital as follows:—

Dividends on Stock Money	£4,765	2	6
Rents of country and other estates . . .	370	16	8
<hr/>			
	£5,135	19	2

This amount is exclusive of renewal-fines, and also exclusive of a sum of £196 18s. 0d. paid annually as compensation to the Brothers, Chapel-Clerk, Sexton, Resident Beadswoman, Sealers and Servants, for loss of fees. (P. 869.)

The Hospital property, after the sale to the Dock Company, consisted, independently of the Stock, of certain houses in London, and eight estates in the country. There was also a remaining interest in some land in the Isle of Dogs, which had been sold, and the purchase money invested in certain lands at Boughton Mallard, in Kent. (P. 867.)

Of the £158,837 11s. 7d. Stock, two sums of £30,559 7s. 0d. Stock and £56,881 Stock respectively were sold out in 1835 and 1836, and invested in the purchase of land at Bythorn, Huntingdonshire, and at Sporle with Palgrave, Norfolk; leaving the sum of £71,397 4s. 7d. Stock standing in Consols, belonging to the Hospital. (Pp. 872—874.)

Of the rental of the Hospital property Mr. Gunning writes—

“ The yearly rental of the Hospital in 1825 . . .
“ amounted to £611 13s. 4d. with uncertain

“ fines produced by about ninety leases, subject to renewal on falling in of lives. This mode is still acted upon with respect to the ancient possessions of the Hospital. The rentals are in many instances the same as at the time of the survey ordered in the reign of King Henry VIII. the increase being in the amount of fines received upon renewals.” (P. 875.) He adds some severe strictures upon this mode of letting estates.

“ The following is a statement of the income of the Hospital at the period of the inquiry in 1837 : with a summary of the fines received on renewals of existing leases . . . for 43 years,”—1794—1837. (Pp. 874, 875.)

IN LONDON.

Description.	Rent.	Fines in 43 years.		Remarks.
		£	s.	
Tower Hill, Harris .	20 houses	15	0	643 5 0
,, Lucas .	House	4	0	328 2 6
East India Company .	Warehouse	70	0	1500 0 0
Elbow Lane	4 houses	16	0	840 0 0
Isle of Dogs		1	0	0

COUNTRY.

Queenbury, Herts .	227 acres		1010	0	0	7 6 8 rent (p. 862.)
Queendown, Kent .	30 „	2	0	0	140	0 0
Berynggrave, Kent .	483 „	40	0	0	800	0 0
Rushenden, Kent .	411 „	100	0	0	3525	0 0
Danby, Kent . . .	282 „	55	0	0	1500	0 0
Quarley, Hants .	1676 „	23	0	0	2800	0 0
Gollards, Hants .	174 „	7	0	0		
Chesingbury, Wilts .	220 „	20	0	0	1610	0 0
Bythorn	616 „	1000	0	0		
Sporle with Palgrave.	1300 „	2010	0	0		
	5369 acres	3363	0	0	14196	7 6
Dividends upon £71,397	4 7 Stock	2141	18	4		
Total		£5504	18	4		

The acreage is taken from the Report, pp. 861, &c.; and that of the estate of Boughton Mallard, in Kent, 77 acres (p. 867), has now to be added to the landed property of the Hospital.

EXPENDITURE OF THE HOSPITAL.

After the sale to the Dock Company in 1825, " the annual charge on the Chapter income, to " pay the salaries of and allowances to the " Master, Brothers, Sisters, and Officers of the " establishment, including compensation for the " loss of fines for renewals of the Precinct Estate " calculated on the average receipts of twenty- " one years, amounted to £2,029 13s. 4d. leaving " an annual surplus of £3,106 5s. 10d.

" The regular income of the Master, Brothers, " and Sisters (excluding the compensation to the " Brothers for their loss of surplice-fees, £25 " each) amounted as follows:—

	£	s	d
To the Master	881	5	0
" Brothers, each	103	10	0
" Sisters, each	83	10	0
" Receiver and Chapter Clerk . .	16	13	4

(Pp. 869, 870.)

The estimate which has been quoted (*suprà* p. 30) of £2,000 a year as the income of the Mastership in 1824 was apparently based on the profits of exceptional years under the system of fines for renewals; a system of which Mr. Gunning says (p. 875),—

“ The mode is bad, leaving the incomes uncertain in amount, and unequal in distribution as regards the past, the present, and the future: withheld, perhaps, for a period of most inconvenient duration, and then divided in sums sufficiently large to promote extravagance or improvidence. One generation may pass away without participating in the benefits derivable from such a source, and the next may receive sums of unreasonable amount.”

A scheme for disposing of the surplus income of the Hospital was suggested (pp. 870, 871) to Lord Chancellor Lyndhurst in 1829, and received his sanction; and a statement of the expenditure at the time of the Inquiry in 1837 is given by Mr. Gunning (p. 875) as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
To the Master	1,200	0	0
“ Brothers	900	0	0
“ Sisters	600	0	0
“ Receiver	100	0	0
“ Reader	100	0	0
“ Organist	50	0	0
“ Forty Beadsmen and women .	400	0	0
“ Schoolmaster	60	0	0
“ Schoolmistress	30	0	0
“ Messenger of the Chapter . .	10	0	0
“ Clothing for School Children .	105	0	0
“ Weekly dinner for ditto . . .	80	0	0
“ Apprentice Fees, and Rewards.	72	0	0
“ Other specified items	750	4	3
	<hr/>		
	£4,457	4	3

To which an estimated amount of about £660 had to be added for repairs, surveying, &c. making a total expenditure of about £5,100.

The incomes given above for the Master, Brothers, and Sisters, did not include fines on the existing estates, or compensation for loss of fees.

By direction of Lord Chancellor Somers, who had drawn up rules for the Hospital in 1698 (p. 876), one third of the fines was given to the Master, one third was divided equally among the Brothers and Sisters, and the other third was appropriated to the Domus or Chapter Fund for repairs and other expenses. This rule was still observed in 1837.

Lord Somers' rules were submitted to Lords Chancellors Eldon and Lyndhurst, and the management of the Hospital was carried on in 1837 upon a plan founded upon the orders of Lord Lyndhurst conjointly with those of Lord Somers. (Pp. 870, 871.)

Under these rules and orders the number of Beadswomen was increased to 20, and 20 Beads-men were added, at an annual expenditure, in all, of £400. A school for 24 boys and 12 girls was established, of which the rules are given at length in the Report. (Pp. 877, 878.)

RESIDENCE OF THE CHAPTER, &c.

Mr. Gunning writes:—

“The Master resides in the house on the west side of the carriage road ; the Brothers occupy each a House on one side of the Chapel, and the Sisters are entitled to the others. One Brother is required to be in residence constantly, in order to conduct the service in the Chapel : he is there assisted by a gentleman called the Reader, who has a salary of £100 a year, paid from the Hospital funds. It was not said how long such had been the custom, nor by whom, or in what way, he had been selected and appointed ; but it was said to be absolutely necessary to the well performance of the service, for the Brother to receive such assistance. If so, there can be no possible objection offered.

“The Sisters do not in general reside, in consequence of a privilege, or rather of an indulgence, sanctioned only by custom.

“They are allowed to let their houses : at the period of this inquiry in April, 1837, two of them were such lessors, and enjoyed the rents of the houses (£90 a year each), in addition to their other emoluments and privileges. It is believed, however, that if residence can be held compatible with the other engagements of the ladies so appointed, it will be beneficial to the interests of the institution, and conform-

“ able to the rules and regulations of Lord Chancellor Somers, mentioned elsewhere.” (P.876.)

“ The original number of ten Bedeswomen has been increased to twenty, and an addition made of twenty Bedesmen. These persons are appointed solely by the Master, from no particular neighbourhood, or class of persons: decayed small tradespeople, old servants of good character, and infirm aged people, are usually selected. They have no residence: their salary is £10 a year each, paid them by the Receiver half yearly, at Christmas and Midsummer: they remain upon the list during life, provided they continue proper objects of charity. One of these women has a large addition to her annual stipend from the ‘ Compensation’ Fund before alluded to. They are still called by their ancient style of Bedesmen and women; they have no duties to perform.”

(P. 877.)

“ It did not appear on the inquiry that so much money had been expended in apprenticing the boys, and placing girls out at service, as is recommended by the School Ordinances. This may have arisen from two causes: the enormous expenses attending the completion and repairs of the buildings, and from the system not having come into full operation. For instance, the rewards to the boys are due only on the expiration of their apprenticeship: and those to the girls are doubtless intended

“ for them after a certain time spent in service ;
“ and there will, probably, be some variation
“ annually in the numbers properly qualified to
“ be put out. It is hoped, however, that the
“ number, on an average, will not be less than
“ is directed, as before mentioned, and that
“ nothing will be allowed to interfere with this
“ beneficial and excellent application of so small
“ a part of the extensive funds of this Hospital ;
“ but, on the contrary, that there will be found
“ every inclination, on the part of those possess-
“ ing the power, to carry out this interesting
“ branch of the Charity to its fullest extent.
“ With respect to the increased annual expen-
“ diture of £300, sanctioned by Lord Chancellor
“ Lyndhurst, for the creation of thirty additional
“ Bedespeople, it does certainly appear useless, in
“ comparison with the benefits which would pro-
“ bably have resulted from the application of a
“ similar sum to the purposes of education, by
“ extending the School ; and in any future
“ scheme for applying the surplus income of
“ the Charity, it will be most desirable that this
“ important subject should have due consider-
“ ation, and the utmost encouragement.” (P. 878.)

The Secretary to the Charity Commissioners
writes, March 8th, 1865 :—

“ The Commissioners have no notice of any
“ scheme for the regulation of this Hospital
“ having been obtained since the date of the
“ printed Report.”

CONCLUSION.

In the foregoing extracts from the Report of the Charity Commissioners, the present position of this singularly interesting and venerable Ecclesiastical Community is clearly shown. Its income, even at the low valuation given above, is annually—

From Rents and Dividends (p. 874)	5,504	18	4
,, Rents at Boughton Mallard			
(p. 867)	60	0	0
,, Rents at Queenbury (p. 862)	7	6	8
,, Six Residential Houses (p. 876)	540	0	0
,, Master's House, at least . .	180	0	0
,, Compensation Dividends			
(p. 869)	196	18	0
,, Fines, calculated in 1837 (p. 876)	330	0	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	6,819	3	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

The fulfilment of its original purpose, “for the Divine Service of God, a free, pure, and “perpetual alms,” is represented by

1. The Services in a Chapel holding 300 people, in which additional income is obtained from pew-rents.
2. The maintenance of a small Charity School.
3. An annuity of £10 to each of 40 poor persons.

APPENDIX B.

FROM MSS. IN THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE.

I.

MASTERSHIP OF ST. KATHARINE'S HOSPITAL.

PATENT GRANTED BY QUEEN ELIZABETH TO THOMAS WILSON, DOCTOR OF LAW, A LAYMAN, DECEMBER 7, 1563.

Patent Roll, 6 Elizabeth, p. 13, m. 8.

De concessione ad vitam pro Thoma Wilson.—Regina omnibus ad quos, &c. salutem. Cum nos nuper per litteras nostras patentes gerentes datum apud Westmonasterium septimo die Novembris anno regni nostri tertio de industria fidelitate et circumspectione dilecti nobis Thome Wilson legum doctoris quamplurimum confidentes pro diversis causis et considerationibus in eisdem litteris patentibus expressis et specificatis de gratia nostra speciali ac ex certa scientia et mero motu nostris dederimus et concesserimus pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris eidem Thome Wilson officium et locum Magistri Custodis et Gubernatoris Hospitalis sive libere Capelle Sancte Katherine prope Turrim nostram Londonie in comitatu nostro Middensexie ac omnium Maneriorum rectoriarum capellarum mesuagiorum terrarum tenementorum possessionum reventionum proficuorum et hereditamentorum ac privilegiorum quorumcumque ejusdem hospitalis sive libere capelle aut eidem Hospitali sive libere Capelle Sancte Katherine predicte unitorum annexorum spectantium vel pertinentium cum suis juribus et pertinentiis universis. Ac ipsum Thomam Wilson Magistrum Custodem et Gubernatorem hospitalis sive libere capelle illius ac omnium maneriorum rectoriarum ecclesiarum capellarum mesuagiorum terrarum tenementorum possessionum reventionum proficuorum hereditamentorum et privilegiorum ejusdem hospitalis sive libere capelle aut eidem hospitali sive libere capelle unitorum annexorum spectantium vel pertinentium pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris fecerimus ordinaverimus

et constituerimus per easdem. Habendum tenendum possidendum et gaudendum predictum officium et locum Magistri Custodis et Gubernatoris hospitalis sive libere capelle predicte et ceterorum premissorumcum suis juribus jurisdictionibus pre-eminentiis auctoritatibus et privilegiis quibuscumque eidem Thome Wilson durante tota vita sua naturali adeo plene libere et integre ac in tam amplis modo et forma prout Gilbertus Lathome artium magister aut Franciscus Mallett adtunc nuper Custos Magister sive Gubernator hospitalis sive libere capelle predicte seu eorum alter aut aliquis alias Magister Custos vel Gubernator ejusdem hospitalis sive libere capelle officium et locum Magistri Custodis et Gubernatoris hospitalis sive libere capelle predicte et ceterorum premissorum tunc antea unquam habuit tenuit vel gavisus fuit aut habere tenere vel gaudere debuit ullo modo. Ita tamen quod divinus cultus eleemosine et alia pietatis opera in eodem hospitali sive libera capella predicta debite fienda nullatenus defraudarentur sed in omnibus laudabiliter deservirentur et observarentur ac omnia onera hospitalis sive libere capelle illius consueta debite de tempore in tempus supportarentur prout per easdem litteras patentes inter alia plenius liquet et apparet. Quas quidem litteras patentes ac totum jus statum et interesse sua in eisdem litteris patentibus contenta idem Thomas Wilson nobis in Cancellaria nostra sursum reddidit et restituit cancellandas ea tamen intentione ut nos alias litteras nostras patentes de officio predicto eidem Thome pro termino vite sue in forma sequenti ampliores facere et concedere dignaremur quam quidem sursum redditionem acceptamus et approbamus per presentes. Sciatis igitur quod nos de industria fidelitate et provida circumspectione ejusdem Thome Wilson legum doctoris quamplurimum confidentes ac summam utramque potestatem regularem videlicet et ecclesiasticam nobis celitus creditam simul exercentes de gratia nostra speciali ac ex certa scientia et mero motu nostris dedimus et concessimus ac per presentes pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris damus et concedimus prefato Thome Wilson officium et locum Magistri Custodis et Gubernatoris hospitalis sive libere capelle Sancte Katherine prope Turrim nostram Londonie in comitatu nostro Middelsexie ac omnium maneriorum rectoriarum capellarum mesuagiorum terrarum tenementorum possessionum reventionum proficuorum neenon arreragiorum et hereditamentorum ac privilegiorum quorumcumque ejusdem hospitalis sive libere capelle aut eidem hospitali sive libere capelle Sancte Katherine predicte unitorum annexorum spectantium vel pertinentium cum suis juribus et pertinentiis universis. Ac ipsum Thomam Wilson Magistrum Custodem et Gubernatorem hospitalis sive libere capelle illius ac omnium maneriorum rectoriarum ecclesiarum capellarum mesua-

giorum terrarum tenementorum possessionum reventionum pro-
 ficiorum hereditamentorum necnon arreragiorum et privilegiorum
 ejusdem hospitalis sive libere capelle aut eidem hospitali sive libere
 capelle unitorum annexorum spectantium vel pertinentium pro
 nobis et heredibus et successoribus nostris facimus ordinamus et
 constituimus per presentes habendum tenendum possidendum et
 gaudendum predictum officium et locum Magistri custodis et
 gubernatoris hospitalis sive libere capelle predicte ac maneriorum
 terrarum tenementorum predictorum et ceterorum premissorum
 cum suis juribus jurisdictionibus pre-eminentiis auctoritatibus
 privilegiis et pertinentiis quibuscumque eidem Thome Wilson
 durante tota vita sua naturali adeo plene libere et integre ac in tam
 amplis modo et forma prout predictus Gilbertus Lathome artium
 magister aut Franciscus Mallett sacre theologie professor aut
 Franciscus Flemyng Miles seu eorum aliquis aut aliquis alias custos
 vel gubernator hospitalis sive libere capelle antedictae officium et
 locum Magistri custodis vel gubernatoris hospitalis sive libere
 capelle predicte et ceterorum premissorum antehac umquam habuit
 vel gavisus fuit aut habere tenere vel gaudere debuit quovismodo.
 Volumus etiam et concedimus per presentes ex mero motu et certa
 scientia nostris pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris pre-
 dictis pro consideratione predicta prefato Thome Wilson officium
 et locum Magistri et custodis hospitalis sive libere capelle predicte
 et ceterorum premissorum durante vita sua naturali. Et quod ipse
 idem Thomas officium et locum predictum capere et habere tenere
 et possidere pro termino vite sue virtute et vigore harum litterarum
 nostrarum patentium valeat et possit licet ipse idem Thomas
 Wilson laicus sit ac clericali ordine minime insignitus sed uxoratus
 et conjugatus ac etiam bigamus ac alias beneficiatus et non sacerdos.
 Et hoc libere licite et absque impedimento seu molestatione qua-
 cumque atque cum eodem Thoma in hac parte pro nobis heredibus
 et successoribus nostris tenore presentium gratiose dispensamus
 quibuscumque legibus actibus statutis consuetudinibus ordina-
 tionibus fundationibus erectionibus provisionibus prohibitionibus
 sive restrictionibus incontrarium antehac per aliquem vel aliquam
 regum vel reginarum predecessorum nostrorum editis ordinatis vel
 provisis aut aliqua alia re causa vel materia quacumque in aliquo
 non obstantibus. Ita tamen quod divinus cultus elemosine et alia
 pietatis opera in eodem hospitali sive libera capella* predicta debite
 fienda nullatenus defraudentur sed in omnibus laudabiliter deser-
 viantur et observentur ac omnia onera hospitalis sive libere capelle
 illius consueta debite de tempore in tempus supportentur. Et hoc
 absque compoto seu aliquo alio proinde nobis heredibus vel suc-

cessoribus nostris quoquomodo reddendo vel faciendo aliquo statuto dicti hospitalis fundationeve quacumque aut pro eo quod talis concessio ante hac per nos seu progenitores nostros facta non fuerit aut aliquo statuto in parlamento nostro vel progenitorum nostrorum antehac incontrarium edito aut aliqua alia re causa vel materia in aliquo non obstantibus. Prohibemus insuper auctoritate predicta ne quisquam quavis auctoritate quicquam in prejudicium hujus collationis sive concessionis nostre quovis quesito colore faciat seu attemptet et si secus per quemcumque factum seu attemptatum fuerit id irritum decrevimus et inane. Eo quod expressa mentio, &c. In cuius rei, &c. Teste Regina apud Windesor viij. die Decembris per ipsam Reginam, &c.

II.

DEANERY OF DURHAM.

PATENT GRANTED BY QUEEN ELIZABETH TO SIR THOMAS WILSON, KNIGHT,
DOCTOR OF LAW, A LAYMAN, FEBRUARY 4, 1579.

Patent Roll, 22 Elizabeth, p. 1, m. 32.

De concessione presentationis pro Thoma Wilson.—Regina, &c. Reverendo in Christo patri et Domino Ricardo Dunelmensi Episcopo ejusve vicario in spiritualibus generali salutem. Ad decanatum ecclesie nostre Cathedralis Dunelmensis modo per mortem ultimi decani ibidem vacantem ac ad nostram donationem pleno jure spectantem dilectum ac fidelem Consiliarium nostrum Thomam Wilson juris doctorem unum Principalium Secretariorum nostrorum nominavimus et elegimus ac vobis presentium tenore in hac parte nominamus et presentamus mandantes et requirantes quatenus eundem Thomam Wilson ad decanatum predictum admittere ipsumque decanum ejusdem ecclesie nostre Cathedralis Dunelmensis predicte cum omnibus et singulis preeminentiis jurisdictionibus titulis quotidianis distributionibus dividentiis exscentiis mansionibus hortis pomariis damariis clasturis pasturis et terris refectionibus ac omnibus et omnimodis aliis juribus proficuis commoditatibus emolumentis et advantagiis quibuscumque eidem decanatui spectantibus sive ullo modo pertinentibus instituere ac investire et installari facere ceteraque omnia et singula peragere et perimplere que vestro in hac parte incumbunt officio pastorali velitis cum favore. In cuius rei, &c. Teste Regina apud Westmonasterium quarto die Februarii per ipsam Reginam.

No Patent of Dispensation enabling Sir Thomas Wilson, as a layman, to hold this Deanery, exists in the Public Record Office. A letter is preserved from Ralph Lever, one of the Prebendaries of Durham, to Lord Burghley, on the subject of the appointment.

It is as follows :—

State Papers, Domestic. Eliz. Vol. 136. No. 18.

Jan. 1579/0

To the right honorable and his singular good L. my L. Burghlie L. highe Tresorer of England.

I am requested (right honorable) by my L. grace of Yorke and by my L. of Durham, to preach, to govern, and to kepe such residensye within our Cathedrall church of Durham for Mr. Secretarie Willson whiles his H. shalbe our deane, as by the expresse wordes of our Statutes is required. I have shewed also unto Mr. Secretarie that your L. willed me to repaire unto his H. and to signifie to him that your L. thought hir Ma^{tie} wold bestowe the deanery upon him and that his H. must of force provide one of the prebendaries to be vicedeane under him w^{ch} wold see better government used in that Societie then hath bene heretofore.

I did also (upon my better remembrance) further signifie unto his H. that he w^{ch} must govern for him in his absence cold not be the vicedeane nor any other officer w^{ch} had a kaye of our Treure and common seale for the kayes of sundry officers may not by our Statutes be in y^e kepeing of one man at one tyme.

Other wayse an other vicedeane had bene chosen this yeare, and that not without my L. of Durhams advice.

Mr. Secretarie hath bene dealte withall (as his H. telleth me) by those that are much my betters, to thinke hardly of me, and it hath bene said to his H. that I have bene agaynst him in this sewte : yet his H. is now mynded that I shall deale for him.

Ffor my parte (that with your H. favoure I may saie the trueth) I do confesse, I did labor and wishe to have such a one deane, as was qualified according to our Statutes and wold have bene resident amongst us. And now that I larn, hir Ma^{ties} pleasure is, to have his H. to be deane and yet to employ his H. service to more

1. The bishop's request.

2.

3. The Vice-deane can not.

4.

Mr. Secretaries mynd.

5

weightie affares in the common wealthe : I do seeke now, that his government by an other, may be profitable, or with as little harm and unconveniencie to our church as may be.

6. dispensation And for that our Statutes do dispence with our deanes absence whiles he is in *hir Maties* domesticall service : I will not refuse to do any thing, that your L. shall thinke, may tend to the benefite of our church, if your H. thinke it good, that I take this charge upon me.

7. And that those prebendaries *wch* have joyned with the late deane in his ill government, may the better conform them selves hereafter and cease by sinister meanes to procure theire betters to thinke hardly of me without cause : and be without hope easely to procure Mr. Secretarie to change me and to place an other :

8. during *hir highnes* pleasure I do make my most humble suete, that I may govern for his H. duringe *hir Maties* pleasure.

And that an authenticall instrument may be made thereof in Mr. Secretaries name such as to *hir highnes* shalbe thought convenient and meete by *th'* advice of your H. and my L. grace of Yorke.

8. Expedition And for the better expedition herein : and for that our Colledge standeth in present neede of a deane : or one that may govern for him : I most humbly request, that tow drawghtes of a publique instrumente may be drawn (now whiles I am here) by the advice of larned councell one by Mr. Secretaries lawers : and another by myn : that choise may be made of either : or a third devised such as *hir Matie* shall beast lyke of. The same to be sealed and delivered after Mr. Secretarie shalbe in reall and full possession of our deanerye.

9. *geaveing of Mr. S. voyce.* And for that I am to geave tow voyces in our chapter, the deanes and my own : and am also to yeld an accounte to god, and to *hir Matie* for my government : myn humble suete is, that I be not forced to geave Mr. Secretaries voyce, otherwayse then I geave myn own, *wch* must be doun upon my othe : or upon a conscience sufficiently warranted by Law.

And that Mr. Secretarie shuld not thinke that I do this, for that I desire to have his full authoritie, not myndyng to follow his H. direction in any particular case, so far as it shall agree with our Statutes *usque ad Aras* : I thinke it very necessarie, that there be a speciall proviso in the said instrument that if I shall refuse to follow any such particular direction : that in such a case his H. may reserve authoritie to make a letter of a (*sic*) tournye, or a proxis to any one of our chapter, who will do his H. direction : and yet the first and generall proxis, or letter of a tournye may stand in force still, to all other intentes and purposes.

Thus disireing most humbly to have your H. advice in the ^{10.} premisses and promising to follow your L. direction in all thinges, ^{finalis} *petitio.* *usque ad Aras*: I commite your L. to the tuition of the Almighty.

your L. most humble

to commaunde

RAPHE LEVER.

III.

MASTERSHIP OF ST. KATHARINE'S HOSPITAL.

PATENT OF CONFIRMATION GRANTED BY JAMES I. TO SIR JULIUS
CÆSAR, LL.D. AUGUST 13, 1603.

Patent Roll. 1 Jac. I. p. 12.

De concessione officii pro Julio Cesaro Milite.—Jacobus Dei gratia, &c. Omnibus ad quos presentes littere pervenerint salutem. Cum preclarissima cōsors nostra Domina Anna Anglie Scotie Francie et Hibernie Regina cui de jure pertinent et spectant nominatio appunctuatio presentatio et donatio hospitalis sive libere capelle Sancte Katerine Virginis juxta Turrim nostram Londonie in Comitatu Middelsexie per litteras suas patentes datas undecimo die Julii nunc ultimo preterito dedit et concessit dilecto et fideli servantι nostro Julio Cesar legum doctori supreme curie nostre Admiralitatis Anglie judici presidenti et officiali principali et nobis a supplicum libellis magistrorum uni, custodiam et gubernationem hospitalis sive libere capelle predicte cum omnibus et singulis redditibus reventionibus exitibus et proficuis quibuscumque omnium et singulorum dominiorum maneriorum rectoriarum capellarum mesuagiorum tenementorum tenarum possessionum et hereditamentorum quorumcumque tam spiritualium quam temporalium quibuscumque nominibus sive additionibus nominum censeantur nuncupentur vel cognoscantur ac ubicumque jacent sive existunt dicto hospitali sive libere capelle quoquo modo spectantium vel pertinentium. Ac prefatum Julium Cesar Magistrum Custodem et Gubernatorem hospitalis sive libere capelle predicte pro termino vite sue fecit ordinavit et constituit habendam tenendam et gaudendam custodiam et gubernationem hospitalis sive libere capelle predicte et ceterorum omnium et singulorum premissorum

prefato Julio Cesar durante vita ac pro termino vite ipsius Julii Cesar prout per easdem litteras patentes plenius liquet et appareat. Sciatis quod nos volentes statum possessionem interesse et occupationem que prefatus Julius Cesar nunc habet seu unquam habuit in hospitali sive libera capella predicta vigore concessionis predicte seu aliquo alio modo assistere providere et manutenere pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris quantum in nobis est eadem statum possessionem interesse et occupationem dicti Julii de gratia nostra speciali ac ex certa scientia et mero motu nostris acceptamus et approbamus ratificamus et eundem Julium durante tota vita sua magistrum custodem et gubernatorem hospitalis sive libere capelle predicte fecimus et constituimus ac per presentes confirmavimus. Nolentes quovismodo quod ipse durante vita sua predicta de aut super statu possessione interesse et occupatione supradictis ratione alicujus juris vel tituli que nobis competunt aut quovismodo nobis vel heredibus nostris competere poterint in premissis vel aliquo premissorum per nos vel heredes nostros aut aliquos alios nomine nostro quoscumque impetratur molestetur in aliquo seu gravetur. Volumus etiam et concedimus per presentes de gratia nostra speciali ac ex certa scientia et mero motu nostris prefato Julio Cesar officium et locum Magistri Custodis et Gubernatoris hospitalis sive libere capelle predicte ac ceterorum premissorum durante vita naturali ipsius Julii Cesar et quod ipse prefatus Julius Cesar officium et locum predictum capere habere tenere et possidere pro termino vite sue naturalis vigore et juxta tenorem effectum et veram intentionem harum litterarum nostrarum patentium valeat et possit licet ipse Julius Cesar sacerdotali aut aliquo alio sacro ordine non sit insignitus. Et hoc libere liceat et absque impedimento seu molestatione quacumque. Atque cum eodem Julio Cesar auctoritate nostra regia et suprema qua fungimur pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris in hac parte gratiore dispensamus quibuscumque legibus statutis constitutionibus ordinationibus erectionibus prohibitionibus sive restrictionibus incontrarium antehac per aliquem vel aliquam regem vel reginam predecessorum nostrorum editis ordinatis vel provisis aut aliqua alia re causa vel materia quacumque in aliquo non obstante. Volentes tamen quod divinus cultus elemosine et alia pietatis opera in eodem hospitali sive libera capella debite fienda nullatenus defraudentur sed in omnibus laudabiliter deserviantur et observentur ac omnia onera hospitalis sive libere capelle illius consueta debite de tempore in tempus supportentur. Et insuper volumus et concedimus pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris quod he littere nostre patentes confecte eisdem (*sic*) Julio Cesar firme sufficientes et effectuales in lege sint et existant et plenum

robur in omnibus et per omnia juxta effectum et intentionem earundem habeant et retineant. Et hoc absque compoto seu aliquo alio proinde nobis heredibus vel successoribus nostris quoquo modo reddendo solvendo seu faciendo aliquo statuto dicti hospitalis fundatione quacumque aut pro eo quod talis concessio antehac per nos seu progenitores nostros facta non fuit aut aliquo statuto in parliamento nostro vel progenitorum nostrorum antehac in contrarium edito aut aliqua alia re causa vel materia quacumque in aliquo non obstante. Prohibemus insuper auctoritate nostra regali et suprema ne quisquam quavis auctoritate quidquam in prejudicium hujus collationis sive concessionis nostre quovis quesito colore faciat seu attemptet et si secus per quemcumque factum sive attemptatum fuit (*sic*) ad irritum decrevimus et inane. Eo quod expressa mentio de vero valore annuo aut de certitudine premissorum sive eorum alicujus aut de aliis donis sive concessionibus per nos seu per aliquem progenitorum nostrorum prefato Julio Cesar ante hec tempora factis in presentibus minime facta existit aut aliquo statuto actu ordinatione provisione proclamatione sive restrictione incontrarium inde ante hac habito facto edito ordinato seu proviso aut aliqua alia re causa vel materia quacumque in aliquo non obstante. In cuius rei, &c. Teste Rege apud Harfeild xij die Augusti. Per breve de privato sigillo &c.

IV.

DEANERY OF DURHAM.

PATENT OF DISPENSATION GRANTED BY JAMES I. TO ADAM NEWTON, ESQ.
SEPTEMBER 15, 1606.

Patent Roll, 4 Jac. I. p. 18. m.

De concessione dispensationis pro Adamo Newton Decano Dunelmensi.—
Rex &c. dilecto et fidei subdito nostro Adamo Newton charissimi filii nostri Henrici Principis in litteris institutori salutem. Litterarum que in te est cognitione vite atque morum integritate operaque in primogenito filio nostro Henrico Principe bonis moribus ac artibus informando fideliter impensis et imposterum impendendis adducti ac persone tue pro merita favore prosequi gratiose cupientes Decanatum ecclesie nostre Cathedralis Dunolmensis (*sic*) per promotionem

Willelmi James sacre Theologie professoris ultimi incumbentis seu decani ibidem ad Episcopatum Dunelmensem jam vacantem et ad nostram collationem et liberam dispositionem pleno jure spectantem unacum omnibus juribus et pertinentiis universis tibi conferendum duximus adeoque te Decanum ecclesie cathedralis Dunolmensis predicte cum omnibus et singulis suis juribus et pertinentiis universis durante vita sua naturali per presentes facimus et ordinamus et constituimus cum omnibus proficuis et commoditatibus quibuscumque a tempore promotionis ultimi incumbentis ibidem. Et quoniam in predicto Decanatu consequendo et ejusdem emolumenta percipiendo grave tibi prejudicium inferri posse intelligimus quia neque in sacris constitutus neque predictor existis imo propter assiduum tuum juxta charissimi filii nostri personam tam in presenti quam imposterum servicium ordinarie quam dicte ecclesie Dunolmensis statuta a Decano exigunt residentie vacare non potes idecirco nos premissa considerantes ac meritis tuis permoti munificentiam nostram regiam tibi in hac parte prestare volentes de gratia nostra speciali ac ex certa scientia et mero [motu*] nostris et ex auctoritate regia nobis et successoribus nostris in dictis statutis reservata tecum tam super defectibus ordinis aut gradus quam de non residendo in dicta ecclesia cathedrali tenore presentium gracie dispensamus. Quatenus tibi Decanatum predicte ecclesie cum suis juribus et pertinentiis universis liceat adipisci et te possis ad eundem institui et admitti curare ac durante vita tua naturali retinere et absentia tua non obstante toto vite tue tempore per unum ex ecclesie predicte prebendariis procuratorem tuum legittimum in causis etiam quibuscumque gravioribus vices tuas ad munus tuum in omnibus exercere omnes fructus emolumenta et beneficia que alioqui de jure aut statuto dicte ecclesie Decano ejusdem competere possunt percipere et habere in tam amplis modo et forma ac si in sacris esses et continuam residentiam in eadem ecclesia exerceres quacumque clausula membro re vel materia in statutis ordinationibus constitutionibus tam nostris quam dicte ecclesie contenta in aliquo non obstante. Quibus omnibus quantum pertinet ad personam tuam et quoad effectum presentium ex plenitudine potestatis nostre per presentes derogamus. In cuius rei testimonium has litteras nostras fieri fecimus patentes quas etiam in acta capituli dicte ecclesie referri volumus et mandamus per presentes. Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium quinto decimo die Septembris. Per breve de privato sigillo, &c.

* Omitted by error of Scribe.

V.

DEANERY OF DURHAM.

PATENT OF PRESENTATION GRANTED BY JAMES I. TO ADAM
NEWTON, ESQ. SEPTEMBER 16, 1606.*

Patent Roll, 4 Jac. I. p. 18.

De concessione presentandi pro Adamo Newton Armigero.—Rex, &c.
reverendo in Christo patri Domino Willelmo permissione divina
Dunolmensi Episcopo ejusve vicario in spiritualibus generali aut alii
cuicunque potestatem et auctoritatem in hac parte sufficientem
habenti et habituro salutem. Ad Decanatum sive dignitatem Deca-
natus ecclesie nostre cathedralis Dunolmensis per promotionem
vestri ultimi Decani ejusdem ecclesie ad Episcopatum Dunolmensem
vacantem et ad nostram donationem pleno jure spectantem dilectum
et fidelem nostrum Adamum Newton Armigerum dilectissimi filii
nostri primogeniti Henrici Principis Pedagogum nominavimus et
eligimus ac vobis presentium tenore nominamus et presentamus man-
dantes et requirentes quatenus eundem Adamum Newton ad dictum
Decanatum sive dignitatem Decanatus ecclesie Cathedralis predicte
admittere ipsumque Decanum ejusdem ecclesie nostre cathedralis
Dunolmensis predicte cum omnibus et singulis pre-eminentiis juris-
dictionibus titulis quotidianis distributionibus dividentiis excre-
scentiis mancionibus hortis pomariis damariis clausuris pasturis et
terrulis refectionibus ac omnibus et omnimodis juribus proficiis com-
moditatibus emolumentis et advantagiis quibuscumque eidem Deca-
natui spectantibus sive ullo modo pertinentibus instituere et inves-
tire ac installari facere ceteraque omnia et singula peragere et perim-
plere que vestro in hac parte incumbunt pastorali officio velitis cum
favore et effectu. In cuius rei, &c. Teste Rege apud Westmonas-
terium sexto decimo die Septembris. Per breve de privato sigillo.

* In 1604, Adam Newton, Tutor to the Prince of Wales, had received from James I. a grant of £300 as a gift: and of £200 per annum, to cease on other preferment. (*Calendar of State Papers.*)

VI.

MASTERSHIP OF ST. KATHARINE'S HOSPITAL.

PATENT GRANTED BY GEORGE III. TO MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HERBERT
TAYLOR, K.G.H. JANUARY 20, 1819.

Patent Roll, 59 George III. part 5, No. 1.

Major General Herbert }
Taylor Master of St }
Catherine's for life }

GEORGE THE THIRD by the Grace of God &c To all to whom these presents shall come Greeting Know ye that we of our especial grace certain knowledge and mere motion have given and granted and by these presents for us our heirs and successors do give and grant unto our trusty and wellbeloved Herbert Taylor Esquire Major General in our Army the office and place of Master Keeper and Governor of the Hospital or Free Chapel of Saint Catherine near our Tower of London in our County of Middlesex and of all Manors Rectories Chapels Messuages Lands Tenements possessions Revenues and Profits and also of the Arrearages hereditaments emoluments and privileges whatsoever of the said Hospital or Free Chapel or united annexed belonging or appertaining to the same Hospital or Free Chapel of Saint Catherine aforesaid with all their rights members liberties and appurtenances And moreover, we have given and granted and by these Presents for us our heirs and successors do give and grant unto the said Herbert Taylor all the estate title power and authority in and to the office and place and other the premises aforesaid which now do belong to us or shall hereafter of right belong to us by any means whatsoever and him the said Herbert Taylor Master Keeper and Governor of the said Hospital or Free Chapel and of all the Manors Rectories Chapels Messuages Lands Tenements and Possessions revenues profits and hereditaments and also of the arrearages and privileges of our said Hospital or Free Chapel or united annexed belonging or appertaining to the same Hospital or Free Chapel we do make ordain appoint nominate and constitute by these presents to have hold possess enjoy exercise and occupy the said office and

place of Master Keeper and Governor of our Hospital or Free Chapel aforesaid and of the manors lands tenements and other the premises with all the rights jurisdictions members liberties authorities privileges and pre-eminentes whatsoever belonging or appertaining to the same office or place to the said Herbert Taylor by himself or by his sufficient deputy for and during the term of his natural life together with all fees rewards liveries dues rents revenues and profits whatsoever appertaining belonging appendant or incumbent to the said office and place and other the premises as fully freely and entirely and in as ample manner and form as Colonel Edward Disbrowe deceased or any other Master or Masters Keeper or Keepers Governor or Governors of our Hospital or Free Chapel aforesaid or other the premises at any time heretofore lawfully hath or have had received used or enjoyed or ought to have received used or enjoyed and therefore we do by these presents command the Brethren and Sisters and all the tenants and men of the same Hospital that they be obedient and attendant unto the said Herbert Taylor as becometh in all things concerning the said Hospital or Free Chapel and other the premises or any of them and further of our more ample especial grace and of our certain knowledge and mere motion we will and by these presents for us our heirs and successors do grant unto the said Herbert Taylor that he the said Herbert Taylor shall and may take have hold and possess the said office and place with other the premises for the term of his natural life according to the tenor effect and true intent of these our Letters Patent although the said Herbert Taylor be not invested with priest's or any other sacred order and this freely quietly and lawfully without any hindrance or disturbance whatsoever We will notwithstanding that divine worship and alms and other works of piety of right to be done in the said Hospital or Free Chapel should in no manner of wise be neglected or omitted but should in all things be observed and performed in a laudable manner and that all the accustomed charges of that Hospital or Free Chapel should be duly supported from time to time Lastly we will and by these presents for us our heirs and successors grant that these our Letters Patent or the enrolment thereof shall and may be good firm valid sufficient and effectual in the law against and concerning us our heirs and successors and may have and retain their full force in and by all things according to the effect and true intent of the same and this without account or any other thing therefore in any manner to be rendered paid or done to us our heirs or successors notwithstanding the true annual value or true certainty of the premises or either of them be not expressed and specified and notwithstanding the not reciting or not mentioning any former Grant or Letters Patent of the

premises or either of them heretofore made or granted by any of our Predecessors or Ancestors or any other omission imperfection defect matter cause or thing whatsoever to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding In witness &c Witness &c the twentieth day of January.

By writ of Privy Seal.





